For you the berry on the plain Upturns its face to meet the Sun's warm rays. For you the cherry on the tree displays, Though faintly yet, the rich red stain Of its warm blood, that it may tempt your gaze For you the early apple God doth yield : For you the peach with ripening meat is filled

For you in many a cool deep dell, On many swelling banks and far-spread heaths. Millions of flowers emit their fragrant breaths . And many millions more, as well, Delay to peep from their inclosing sheaths. Or cast their odors on the gentle air,

For you all things in Nature wait, For you put on their fairest, gayest guise. And only ask the homage of your eyes. Who now, that can, will kesitate To journey forth beneath the Summer skies Where Nature so alluringly invites, And freely feast on her unbought delights

Till you in their abundant sweets can share

W. WARNER New- York, June 20, 1851. A MORNING WITH MADAME IDA PFEIFFER.

Our readers may perhaps recollect a short paper inserted a few months ago and entitled.

A Lady that has seen the World. It recorded my meeting with a female pilgrim to Jerusalem, who subsequently went round the earth entirely by herself, and who, when the paper was written, was on her way home to her native city, Vienna.

I had often anxiously desired to meet again so remarkable a fellow-traveler, and, by the merest remarkable a feilow-traveler, and, by the hazard in the word, I chanced, through a newspaper paragraph, to hear that she was at the present moment in London, and immediately obtained her address. As she was at that time lodging at a friend's house some distance from lodging at a triend's house some discounting-town, a meeting was appointed at his counting-house in the city. From Jerusalem to Crutched Friars was certainly a rather abrupt transition, and as I pushed my way through the multifarious obstructions of our crowded streets to the place of rendezvous, I could not help speculati to what changes had been wrought by the in-terval of time and travel that had elapsed since our previous meeting.

I reached the house, hurried up two flights of dirty stairs, tapped at the door of an office differ-ing in no respect from the thousand dark and dingy ones in the city. "Come in," was the response; and en entering, in the shadow of the room and looking strangely out of place in the midst of a heap of legers and daybooks, was, sure enough, the well-remembered face of my old fellow-traveler, who rose and received me with the most lively expression of satisfaction.—

I, too, was rejuiced to find no change for the worse in the appearance of my friend after so severe an ordeal as a journey round the world.

I remarked in my previous paper that there

was little in the person or bearing of Madaine Pfeiffer (such is the name of our adventurer) to mark her out as the heroine of such a remarka-ble exploit. Her age may be (for in such cases we may only presume to guess) verging, perhaps, upon fifty; her stature is small, her figure slight, her features plain, her dress homely, and her whole appearance the very reverse of commanding. Her manner is remarkably quiet, not to say even humble; and it is only in conversa-tion with her, when her dark eye kindles into animation over the recital of some passage in her travels, that one perceives any outward manifestation of the courage and enthusiasm that so remarkably distinguish her.

that so remarkably distinguish her.

After exchanging our mutual congratulations, the conversation (which was carried on in French, Madame speaking English but imperfectly) naturally turned upon the subject of her recent journey. Reminding her of our original meeting on the shores of Palestine, and of the indifference with which she endured tatigue and hardship on that occasion. I playfully observed "that I considered that she had served her apprenticeship to myself, and that I had always boasted of a pupil who had left her tutor so infinitely behind." She admitted that it was even She admitted that it was even so, and that her power of bearing privation, tested in that journey, logether with the taste for traveling she then acquired, had led her to meditate still more extensive wanderings.

"It was after my journey to Iceland, which followed that into Palestine-" "Iceland! my dear madame!" I exclaimed out a sudden start. "Why, I had not the

with a sudden start. "Why, I had not the slightest notion you had ever visited that coun

try"
"Oh yes, and published a book about it," was ker quiet reply: and she immediately resumed, "after this Iceland journey, then, I left Vienna and embarked at Hamburgh for Rio Jrneiro, and, after remaining sometime on the coasts of Brazil, penetrated into the interior, visited the South America, reached Valparaise, which, as you know, is on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Thence I crossed over to the island of Tahtti, where, during my stay, I was upon the most in timate terms with Queen Pomare. Leaving that beautiful spot, I crossed the wide Pacific Ocean Leaving that to Canton, with which city I was much de-

lighted."
"Of course," I remarked, "you do not mean the interior of the Chinese quarters, into which

Europeans are not allowed to penetrate '"
"Indeed I do," was her reply. "I am, perhaps, the only person that has ever gone through it. I must admit that the attempt was rash, but Could not overcome my curiosity. Madama Gutzlaff, the Missionary's wife, assured me she had never ventured to think of such a thing." · But how did you contrive to accomplish it "

I inquired hired two native Chinese to show me about," was her reply. "On reaching the prothat if I paid them there they might perhaps go off and leave me. I was obliged therefore to resort to a little stratagem. Making signs that I had no money, but showing an order upon one of the English houses of business, I pointed to the city, and expressing in the same way my de-sire to go through it to the English quarter, they consented to accompany me through the streets. In I ventured. Such a sight had never been seen in Canton before. The people gathered in crowds the women held up their children as I passed along, the curiosity and amusement of the peo ple were prodigious, and your gracious Queen on the opening of the Exhibition, could hardly more run after than was my poor insignificant

And were you not horribly afraid '" I in-

"Not in the least." was the reply

And did you meet with no insult !"
Not the slightest. Nothing could exceed the civility of the people After traversing the city my Chinese guides brought me to the house of the English merchant, who could scarcely bethe Engish merchant, who could scarcely believe that I had come off scatheless from so unprecedented an enterprise. Well, from Canton I visited several of the principal ports of China, and thence, touching at Singapore, made my and thence, touching at Singapore, made my way to Ceylon, where, not satisfied with remain Galle, I visited the capital Kandy. Calcutta was the next point of I ascended the Ganges on the deck of a bungalow, and far into the interior, examined the antiquities, visited the courts of some of the native princes, by whom I was kindly received, and, satisfied with my survey of India, returned to the coast, embarked for the Persian Gulf, and then ascending the Tigris, looked in upon Dr Layard in the midst of his excavations a

Such a narrative of adventure, and from the mouth of a female, might well take away one's breath. I really seemed to be dreaming as I looked upon the frail intle body before me, and heard her describe a devious career like this with far less excitement of manner than the mistress of a cockney bearding-school would throw into her account of the perils of a journey to Boulogne. "What next" I inwardly exclaimed, as Madame, renewing her narrative, quietly

"I entered next upon a rather dangerous jour-mey among the countries occupied by the wan-dering tribes of Kurdistan. Here I more than once fell into the hands of robbers."

"You surely were not alone on this occasion?

"You surely were not alone on this occasion"
I exclaimed.
"Entirely so," she replied; "and to that cause
I probably owed my complete immunity from
outrage. What could they do? They saw hefore them a poor unprotected woman, advanced
in years and with all she possessed in the world
done up in a small bundle. They would stop
my horse, gaze upon me with astonishment, ask
a few questions, and then suffer me to pass on
unmolested. On one occasion, being exhausted
with thirt. I heaged for water from the leathern with thirst, I begged for water from the leathern bottles they carry it about in, and they gave it me immediately."

Then there are many more Robin Hoods than have ever been commemorated in song; there is honor even among thieves. Human na-ture is the same in the forest of Sherwood and

"Well," she resumed; "after I had done with the Kurds, I made my way through Persia and Circassia to the shores of the Biack Sea, along which I sailed to Constantinople; thence to Greece, Sicily, and Italy, and so back to my own wilds of Kurdistan! door at Vienna, after an absence of three years And now guess, what do you think this journey

Having already observed the simple and selfdenying habits of my old companion, I was prepared for a rather low estimate, but when I conidered the mere distance she had gone over. without allowing her anything to eat, I mentally named a figure, (a sum of several hundreds.) which some experience in travel led me to fix upon as the very minimum of her expense.—
What was my surprise, then, when she declared that she had performed this extensive series of wanderings into the interior of so many coun-tries, where the means of conveyance are almost wanting, for the insignificant sum of a hundred

and fifty pounds!

The next time I met Madame was at the hos pitable house of a friend. She had been making the most of her short stay in London, had visited the most of her short stay in London, had visited the principal objects of interest, and been present at the inauguration of the Glass Palace by her Majesty. She confessed that the vastness of London oppressed her, and it was not one of the slightest instances of her courage and self-reliance, that she boldly sallied forth one morning. ing to make her way on foot from Hackney to Piccadilly, with nothing but an address-card, and the merest smattering of English to guide

and the merest smattering of English to guide her in her devious course.

The conversation turned upon her present plans. Far from her taste for travel having been satisfied, it seemed only " to have grown by satisfied, if seemed only to have global sig-what it fed on," and she was already preparing for a second voyage around the globe. Although scientific research was not to be expected from a solitary woman, yet her travels had not been without fruit, since she had made collections in botany and entomology which formed a valuable addition to the museum of Vienna. The Austrian Government had not merely paid her for these, but had made her a present of a hundre pounds toward the prosecution of her further adventures, while the Professors had given her instructions in the best mode of preserving speci-

mens, and collecting objects of value to science.

Her present views were to go by the Cape to
Australia and New-Zealand, and thence to Borneo and the islands of the Indian Archipelago. She had already taken her passage, and was to sail

during the following week.

Reverting to the manner in which I had rediscovered her, I observed, that it was through a New-York newspaper, under the head of "What is talked about," stating that she was in that eity, after performing her voyage round the world. What was my surprise to learn, then, "that she was never there in all her life," and that the statement was a pure mystification, like so many others in which our transatlantic breth "It was this account, remarked, " that contained your adventure with a robber, stating moreover that you had valiantly defended yourself, and cut off one or two of your adversary's fingers with a knife, and that, I sup-pose, is also an invention of the editors."
"On the contrary," she replied, "it is strictly

true. I was traveling through the wild interior of Brazil in company with Count whom you remember made one of our party to Mar Saba and the Dead Sea. We were attended by a single servant, and having understood that the road was sale, had neglected to provide ourselves with defensive weapons. On passing through a secluded spot, we were suddenly attacked by a powerful Negro armed with a sword. He rushe upon the Count, who being unable to parry the blow, received a severe wound, when I drew forth a clasp knife which I carried about my in the excitement of the mon rushed upon the robber, and cut him desperately in his bands. The servant flew on the robber, the robber attacked the Count, whom I in my turn sought to defend, though drawing down vengeance on myself, but as our adversary was powerful and well armed, the issue would have been fatal to us all had not some travelers, at-tracted by our cries, hurried up to the spot, whereupon the Negro took to flight."

Did you receive no mjury in the conflict?" I

"Far from it, I bore away with me a lasting memente," was the reply, as she then extended her arm, caveloped in a mushin sleeve, and inso, my hand sunk, with a sickening sensation into a hollow, midway between the elbow and the shoulder, the token of a deep and ghastly wound, which she will carry with her to the

Reminiscences such as these filled up the remainder of our interview. I was disappointed in my hope of seeing this extraordinary woman again. She has set sail upon her long and peril-ous enterprise, at a time of life when most persons are only anxious to repose calmly by fireside for the remainder of their days. withstanding the old proverb concerning "the pitcher and the well," let us carnestly hope that she may return safe and sound to her own home, and add another chapter to the record of her most marvelous experiences.

PROGRESS OF LIVERPOOL SINCE 1841 .-The population of Liverpool, as shown by the cen-sus of 1841, was as follows

Liverpool Parish 189,242
Everton, Kirkdale, Toxteth Park and
West Derby 21,174
Total population of borough 260,416
The census of this year shows the following re

Being an increase, in round numbers, of 122,900 souls, or nearly 50 per cent. If we were to take into account the population spread over the adjacent places of Waiton, Amtree, Wavertree, Woolton, Aigburth, &c., and those located on the Cheshire side of the river, the increase would be still more considerable. In commercial facilities we have more thankept pace with the increase of our population. We possess now 200 acres of dock space, of which above one-half are of new creation. The revenue of our Dock Estate, which was, in 1841, £175,505, was last year £211,743, notwithstanding the rates were reduced in 1844 and in 1848, on the latter occasion by about 40 per cent. The amount paid by Liverpool to the Customs has also increased largely, although the duties upon some of the most unportant of our imports have either been repealed or greatly reduced. The improvements effected since 1841 in the architecture, the streets, and the sanitary condition of the town, afford also conclusive evidence of our rapid progress. [Liverpoel paper

[Liverpool pape Tobacco and Theology.

Believing the use of Tobacco, as a per-

Believing the use of Tobacco, as a personal luxure, whether in the form of smoking, studing, or chewing, to be an incursors labot, uncleamly, unhealthy and expensive, and fearing that the use of this permicious article is rapidly increasing in many sections of our liand, particularly among the young. Therefore,

**Resolved, That this Convention ruise a Committee, composed of a sintable incusher, which Committee shall collect statistics relating to the sale and use, to the pecuniary and moral bearings of this narcotic weed, and report to this body at some future meeting what action, if any action, should be taken in the premises.

The above preamble and resolution were passed at the Convention of Congregational Ministers recently held in Boston, and Rev. George Trask of Fitchburg, Rev. John Pierpont of Medway, and Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of Andover, were appointed to act as the Investigating and subsequently Reporting Committee therein mentioned. What is more disguisting to the purity of taste, manners, morals and religion, than the snuffing, the smoking, or the chewing of to bacco, in a clergyman, a minister of the Gospel—a "legate of the skies"—one whom above all other men of all other occupations, should at all times, and in all places, be in all things pure, exemplary, and without repreach before the public, and the people of his pastoral care.

[Massachusetts Cararact.]

At the commencement of Shurtleff College, Illinois, on the 26th ult., the honorary de-gree of D.D. was conferred on Rev. David Benedict of Rhode Island, and of LL D. on Hon. Elward Bates of St. Louis.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Its Geology and Topography. We have received Part I. of the Report U. S. Geologists, on the Geology and Topogra-

of Messrs J. W. FOSTER and J. D. WHITNEY. phy of a Portion of the Lake Superior Land District in the State of Michigan, as rendered to the House of Representatives. It forms an interesting volume of 224 pages, illustrated by numerous charts, maps and views of natural scenery.

The field of investigation marked out by the parties engaged in this work has been faithfully observed, and the results embodied in the Report will prove highly valuable. Not the Copper Re gion only, with the yield and prospects of the Mines, but the history, climate and general formation of the District have been carefully examined. A number of facts are brought to light which were before unknown, and a comprehensive Glossary of Mining and Metallurgic Terms is added for convenient reference.

A few items gathered at random from the Report, may not be without interest for the reader. In the Spring of 1847, Dr. Charles T. Jackson was appointed to execute the Survey of the Lake Superior Land District in Michigan; but after having spent two seasons in the prosecution of the work, he resigned, and its completion was confided to Messrs. Foster and Whitney. Messrs. S. W. Hill and Edward Desor have been employed as First Assistants. The phenomena of he drift and alluvial deposits of the region have been ably investigated by Mr. Desor; the Fauna were all confided to his charge, and the results will be communicated hereafter. The investigations of Mr. W. D. Whitney, Botanist, were mainly directed to the Flora of the region. His remarks on the nature of the forest trees, their geographical distribution and the economical uses to which they may be applied, will be incorporated in a subsequent Report.

The District contains an area of 16,237 square miles.

The number of Rivers is 34, of which the largest is the Menomonee. Their aggregate length is 1,478 miles, and the area drained is 10,530 square nules. The course of the Rivers is chiefly northwest, the outlets of eighteen being in Lake Superior. The remainder fall into Lake Michigan, Keweenaw Bay or Lake Huron. or are tributaries of the larger rivers.

The Mountains of the region consist of two granite belts in the northwest, the Huron Mountains to the southward, a trap range starting from the head of Keweenaw Point and running west and south west into Wisconsin, the Porcupine Mountams, and the detrital rocks. The Huron Mountains in places attain an elevation of 1,200 feet above the Lake. The highest elevation attained by the Porcupine Mountains is 1,380 feet.

Meteorological observations were instituted by order of the Government at three military posts in the District, viz: Forts Wilkins, Brady and Mackinac. From these observations it appears that the mean annual temperature of Fort Brady is nearly two degrees lower than that of Fort Wilkins, although the latter post is nearly a degree further north. This difference arises from the insular position of Keweenaw Point, which is surrounded on three sides by water. The climate at Fort Brady during the whole season corresponds in a remarkable degree with that of St. Petersburg. The temperature of the region is very favorable to the growth of cereals. The annual ratio of four days at Fort Brady is 168; of cloudy days 77; rainy days 71; snowy days 47.

The temperature of the water of Lake Su perior during the Summer, a fathom or two be low the surface, is but a few degrees above the freezing point. In the western portion the water is much colder than in the eastern-the surface flow becoming warmer as it advances toward the outlet. The marage which frequently occurs, is occasioned by the difference between the temperature of the air and the Lake. Great difficulties are experienced from this cause in making astronomical observations.

Auroras, even in midsummer, are of frequent occurrence, and exhibit a brilliancy rarely observed in lower latitudes.

With regard to the Copper Mines, the Report brings together a valuable mass of statistical information; showing the range and extent of the mines now wrought in the Lake Superior District, and the products of other countries. The mining interest of North America is believed to be yet in its infancy. As the country becomes opened, and the means for exploration become increased, new sources of mineral wealth will undoubtedly be revealed. For certain purposes in the arts, the Copper of Lake Superior stands unrivaled; and, according to the present Report, it surpasses all the ores of Copper in density and tenacity. Its per centage of silver-too inconsiderable in most cases to justify separation, still enhances its value by protecting it in a considerable degree from the corrosive action of saltwater. These qualities (says the Report) when known, will give it a preference in market over Copper reduced from the ores.

The average value of Copper imported into the United States slightly exceeds \$1,708,000 .-Assuming the price of pig Copper to be 18 cents per pound, and sheathings to be 22 cents, the annual consumption would be less than 5,000 tuns The product of the Lake Superior mines for the year 1851 will probably reach one-half this sum, or 2,500 tuns.

According to the estimates of M. Leplay, Se cretary of the Commission of Mining Statistics in France, the whole amount of Copper produced in the world is equal to 52,400 tuns. This, however, does not include portions of the Asiatic Continent, with regard to which we have no statistical knowledge, but of which the mineral produce is entirely consumed within its own borders. According to the same authority, this amount of Copper is consumed in the following

| Tuss |

The evidences of Ancient Mining and Excavations in the Lake Superior region constitute an interesting feature of the Report. The high antiquity of this rude mining is inferred from the fact that the existing race of Indians have no traditions, by what people or at what period it was done, and from other causes.

The phenomena of the Drut of the Lake Superior Land District, a question of great scientific interest, is considered in the Report at some length. We may recur to it on another occa-

FROM CHILI.-We are indebted to Dodge & Co.'s Express for full files of the Valparaiso Neighber and Mercantile Reporter to the 25th of May. We have already published from the Panama Star the principal intelligence they contain.

FIRE .- The large and well furnished gymnasium of the Freehold Institute, Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., was burned on the 3d inst. with all its contents. The fire originated from a fire cracker. No insurance.

OH10.

New Political Movements. CLEVELAND, Tuesday, July 1.

To the Editors of The New-York Tribune If I read the "signs of the times" correctly, an attempt is being made in Ohio to "Tylerize" the Free Soil party, and by its union with the Democracy" to seize and retain possession of the political power of the State. If successful in effecting the union, the result will be certain. The leader in this movement, it is generally understood, is Senater Chase, who is gradually breaking ground-thus for however, with but indifferent success.

The late Free Soil Convention held at Ravenna on the 25th uit, gave forth some signs of the plan, and as you may desire to know something of the movements on the political chess-board of Ohio. I give you a brief statement of its doings.

The Convention was large in point of numbers. and in character most respectable. No one can doubt, I suppose, the sentiment of the Western Reserve on the subject of Slavery. It is opposed to it deeply and religiously, and that opposition cannot be shaken

I have heard no farmer defend the Fugitive Law n the contrary all classes described.

on the contrary, all classes denounce it, and it is per-fect madness to attempt to make the support of it a

party measure.

This deep-seated feeling, in a busy season of the year, called together this large Convention.

Senator Chase spoke first. He is neither fluent nor eloquent. Occasionally he stirs the blood, but his

eloquent. Occasionally he stirs the blood, but his forte is logac.

Samuel Lewis, who followed him, is his opposite in almost every respect. He speaks from the heart and to the heart, and with an eloquence that tells. His speech was most effective.

Judge Spaulding followed, in a bold denunciation of the servility of the leaders of the "Democracy." Mr. Giddings also spoke, dealing in facts bearing upon the great question, in which no man is better posted than he is.

The Committee on Resolutions was large and respectable, and while on general principles there was agreement, in other respects entire comcord did not reign, if intelligent and reliable report is to be credited.

Mr. Chase through his friends wished a new

Mr. Chase through his friends wished a new position taken, and that position was this; that the Free
Soilers should claim to be the "Democracy."

Two resolutions were drawn up by Mr. Chase, or
by his directions, to embody this point, the first of
which, in the following words, was adopted by the
Committee and the Convention:

"That the question of Slavery and its relations to the
State and National Government, his come, in the progress
of events, to be of paramount importance in American polities, and that party alone, which proposes to carry out
Democrate principles in their just apolication to this as
well as all other questions, is rightfully entitled to the
Democratic name."

The second was in substance, that inasmuch as Free Soilers did this they would now call themselves, and be known bereafter as the Democracy.

This resolution was voted down in Committee, as it would have been. I have no doubt, in Convention,

been brought up there, movement will still be pushed forward, and id it been br upon happening of certain contingencies, may be at-tended with success. If featly to the Fugitive Law and submission to the aggressive march of the Slave power, are to be made essential principles in the Whig creed, the Whig party in Ohio must inevitably

Whig creed, he wing party he post rated. Thousands of Whigs, "good men and true," who, though they love not less than formerly, the Whig cause that wax, yet love the principles of freedom more than the Whig party that is thus to be, will abandon the name and organization, and either vote with other parties, or stand aloof and "bide their

I speak for thousands of Whigs like myself, who,

I speak for thousands of Whigs like myself, who, through evil and through good report, have cluing to the cause, but who cannot and will not consent to stand upon this new platform.

I will merely add, that the Convention recommended the holding of a National Convention in this city, on the 24th of next Sept, for "the purpose of consulting together as to the next Presidential cauvass, and to harmonize and unite all the sentiment of the nation opposed to Slavery and the Slave nower."

Whig Resolutions.

The following resolutions were offered by Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, and adopted, at a meeting of the Whigs of Butler County, held at the Court House in Hamilton, on Saturday, the 28th of June

of June:

Resolved, That one Presidential term—opposition
to the exercise of powers by the Executive not clearly and explicitly conferred by the Constitution, and
to any interference, direct or indirect, on the part of
the Executive, with the Legislative Department of
the Government, through the exercise of the veto
power or otherwise—are well known principles of the
Whig party, and that experience teaches us the importance of adhering to them and of endeavoring to
enforce them practically.

Resolved, That Protection to all the various industrial interests of our own country—a circulating me-

Resolved. That Protection to all the various industrial interests of our own country—a circulating medium of Bank notes always convertible into gold or silver at the will of the holder—an extension of the facilities of our external and internal commerce, and especially the improvement of the long-neglected rivers and harbors of the Mississippi Valley—are measures of the Wing party, to the untiring support of which we hereby renew our pledge.

Resolved, That while it is our desire that all the rights of each State of the Federal Union, guaranteed by the Constitution, should be maintained in good faith, yet we object, as of right we may, to all laws which impose upon the citizens of the Free States or upon the General Government any of the burdens or responsibilities of Slavery—an institution belonging exclusively to the States where it exists, subject only to their control, with which we disclaim any right

Resolved. That we but repeat the well known prin-ciple of the Whig party, in reiterating the declaration that Congress has power to exclude Slavery from all the Territories of the General Government, and as lying witnesses of the benefits our people have re-ceived from the Ordinance of '87, we believe that Congress should provide against the extension of Slavery into any of our Territories which have hithrto been free.

Kesoired, That the law of Congress, commonly

Resolved. That the law of Congress, commonly called the Fugitive Slave Law, is, in the language of Gov. Ford's Message of December, 1850, "objectionable, because it makes Slavery a National instead of a State institution, by requiring the costs of reclaiming the fugitive slave in some instances to be paid out of the National Treasury, because it attempts to make exparte testimony taken in another jurisdiction, final and conclusive in cases where its effect may be to enslave a man and his posterity for all time, and commits the decision of this question of exili hierty to officers not selected for their judicial wisdom or experience—because it attempts to compel the citizens of Free States to aid in arresting and returning to Slavery the man who is only flexing for literty in the same manner as they would rightfully be bound to aid in arresting a man flexing from institute, charged with the commission of a high crime or be bound to aid in arresting a man fleeing from justice, charged with the commission of a high crime or misdemenner; and because in the mode of trial and in other particulars the law is contrary to the genus and spirit of our free institutions, and therefore dangerous to Free and Slave States, and consequently ought to be amended or repealed; and that while we oppose a forcible resistance to this or any other law of the land, we will contend for the remedy through the Legislative power of the Government.

Cleveland, Ohio-Its Manufacturing Interests. A late number of the Cleveland Herald contains a valuable communication, by Dr. J. S. New-

BERRY of Cleveland, upon the Manufacturing Interests of that city. We gather from it the following interesting facts. Facility of transport, an abundant supply of raw material, and great abundance of mineral fuel, con stitute its leading conditions of success. Nearly all the coal brought to the city, is mined within the lim

its of the State : the coal-bearing strata in the southeastern portion of Ohio being intersected by the Ohio Canal and its branches, and by lines of Ruilroads terminating directly or indirectly in Cleveland. The amount of coal transported thither by the canals alone has been steadily increasing from year to year. In 1840, 5,065 tuns were imported; in 1850,

The principal varieties of coal which find their way to the city are the Brier Hill, Tallmadge, Chippeway and Monongahela. Of these, Dr. Newberry gives the following analyses:

Tallmadge,

 Brier Hill
 Tallinadge.

 Carbon.
 .61,244 Carbon.
 .53,404

 Bitumen
 .35,966 Water and Bitumen. 44,298

 Ashes
 2,970 Earthy & met. mat. 2,288
 Specific gravity .. 1,2695 Specific gravity ... 1,264
 Carbon
 Stypeway
 54,050

 Bitumen
 42,990

 Ashes
 3,060

&c., the city is possessed of many advantages, but a chief branch of her Industry is the reduction and manufacture of the metals. Copper and Iron. It is believed that a very large proportion of the Copper and Iron from Lake Superior will eventually be smelted there, on account of the remarkable facilities which she enjoys for the transport of the material from the Mines.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Homestead Exemption Law Homestead Exemption Law.

AN ACT to exempt from Levy on Execution the Homestead of a Householder having a Family.

Secrion 1. Best consider, 4c. as follows: In addition to the property now exempted by law from sale or levy on execution, there shall be exempted the lot and buildings thereon, occupied as a residence, and owned by the debtor, or any such buildings owned by the dector on land not his own, but of which he shall be in the rightful prossession, by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession, by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession, by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession, by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession, by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession, by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession, by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession, by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession by lease or otherstall be also be in the rightful prossession by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession by lease or otherstall be in the rightful prossession by lea shall be in the rightful possession, by lease or other-wise, he being a householder and having a family, to the value of five hundred dollars. And no release of waiver of exemption shall be valid in law unless by deed for good consideration, acknowledged and reorded as in the case of conveyances of real estat

Sec 2. Such exemption shall continue after the death of such householder, for the benefit of the widow and family of the deceased party, some one of them continuing to occupy such homestead, until the youngest child become twenty-one years of age, and until the death of the widow. SEC. 3. To entitle any property to such exemption, it shall be set forth in the deed of purchase that it is designed to be held as a homestead, under this act, or if already purchased, the said design shall be declared by writing, duly sealed and acknowledged, and recorded in the registry of deeds of the County wherein the land lies.

SEC. 4. No. property shall be

and recorded in the registry of deels of the County wherein the land lies.

SEC. 4. No property shall, by virtue of this act, be exempted from levy for taxes, or for a debt contracted for the purchase thereof, or for any debt contracted before such deed or writing as aforesant shall have been recorded according to law, nor shall buildings on land not owned by the debtor, be exempted from levy for the groundrent of the lot of land whereon such buildings are situated.

SEC. 5. Such exemption shall not be deemed to defeat or otherwise affect any mortgage, or other incumbrance or lien existing by virtue of any deed, at tachment, policy of insurance, or otherwise.

SEC. 6. No conveyance by the husband, of any property exempted as aforesaid, shall be valid in law unless the wife join in the deed of conveyance.

SECT. 7. If any judgment creditor shall require an

unless the wife join in the deed of conveyance.

Sect. 7. If any judgment creditor shall require an
execution to be levied on property claimed by the
debtor to be exempted from levy under this act, and
the officer holding such execution shall be of opinion
that the premises are of greater value than five hundred dollars, then appraisers shall be appointed to
appraise the premises in the same manner as is provided by law for the levy of executions on real estate.

And if in their sudgment, the premises be of greater. vided by law for the levy of executions on real estate. And if in their judgment the premises be of greater value thin five hundred dollars, and can be divided without injury to the parties, the said appraisers shall set off to the judgment debtor so much of the said premises, including the dwelling house, as shall appear to them to be of the value of five hundred dollars, and the residue of property shall be dealt with as other real estate not exempted by law from levy on execution; but if, in the judgment of the appraisers, the said property cannot be conveniently so divided, they shall make and deliver to the said officer their appraisal of the value of the said premises, and the said sheriff, or his Deputy, shall deliver a copy thereof to the judgment debtor, or other lawful or the said Sheriff, or his Deputy, shall deliver a copy thereof to the judament debtor, or other lawful occupant of said homestead. And it shall be the right of such judgment debtor or other lawful occupant of the said premises, to pay in such execution the excess of the value of the said premises above the said of five hundred dollars, and to continue to hold the said homestead as provided by this act, but in case the judgment debtor shall not make such payment within sixty days, then the judgment creditor may require the premises to be sold by such Sheriff or his Deputy, at public sale, after duly advertising the same, and out of the proceeds of said sale to pay to the debtor the sum of five hundred dollars, to be exsame, and out of the proceeds of said said to pay to the debtor the sum of five hundred dollars, to be ex-empted from hability for his debts for one year there-after, and to apply the balance to such exception. Provided, that unless a greater sum than five hundred dollars shall be bid for the said premises, they shall not be sold, and the execution may be returned un-satisfied, for want of property to satisfy the same.— (Approved. May 24, 1851.)

BLOOMERISM AND DONKEVISM IN EASTHAMPTON—Week before last two daughters of one of
the most respectable citizens of Easthampton were
examined for admission to the Congregational Church
in that town. A day or two after they followed the
example of several other ladies in the village, and
appeared in the streets arrayed in the new Bloomer
costume. The next day they were waited upon by
the pastor of the Society, and informed that their examination was perfectly satisfactory, but as they had
adopted another style of dress from that usually won
by females, it was thought best by the Committee to
defer their admission to the Church to some future
period! We can assure the public that this is a correct statement. These ladies, who are of the first
respectability, were denied admission to the Congregational Church in Easthampton because they had
worn short dresses! Why the wearing of the new
style of ladies' dress is pronounced sinful, and the
gentlemen's high-beeled and lang-toed boots are toigentlemen's high-beeled and la BLOOMERISM AND DONKEVISM IN EASTconsiderable excitement within the precincts of that stand and quiet town. All common sense people side with the Bloomers, of course. In consequence of this opposition, converts to Bloomerism have rapidly mereased. In fact, nothing better for its success could have been devised. [Northampton Courser.

THE CLERGY AND THE SLAVE QUESTION .-

The Cleagy and the Shave Question.—
At a late meeting of the General Association of Congregational Ministers in Connecticut,—150 Clergymen being in attendance—the following resolutions were adopted nearly unanimously.

**Resolved, 1 That to God, as the Supreme Lawgiver, our unconditional obedience is due, and that no law contracy to His will as binding upon us. 2 That bemain government is ordained of God, and is designed to be the expression of His will, and therefore, as a general rule, binds the conscience of the citizen to obedience. 3 That, in those cases where, through human guarance or wickedness, the law of man confacts with the law of God, the latter as to be beyed; and that each individual must decide for himself whether or not there is such a conflict, his own conscience being the supreme and final arbiter.

The General Association of Massachusetts, at Wrentham last week, adopted the same resolutions.

being the supreme and final arbiter.

The General Association of Massachusetts, at Wrentham last week, adopted the same resolutions, with a substitution, in the last resolution, for the words, 'his own conscience being the supreme and final arbiter.' the words 'on his own responsibility to God and to human Northampton (Mass.) Gazette.

CUBA.

Havana-Murder-Shipping-Markets, &c. orrespondence of The Trib HAVANA, Wednesday, July 2.

One of those horrid tragedies, somewhat co usual in this society, came off on Sunday last, resulting in the murder of two aged people, man and wife, by their slave. It seems that the boy desired to change his master, which Spanish law provides for, and defines the manner, as well as determines, as nearly as practicable, the price that shall obtain. In this case the sum fixed by the master was at so exorbitant a figure that he found no one who would buy him. Under the excitement of disappointment he committed the deed.

The Georgia arrived yesterday morning at an early

The Georgia arrived yesterday morning at an early hour, bringing the best looking lot of passengers that have graced our streets since the Cailifornia fever broke out. For this year, and at this season, we have an extraordinary quantity of shipping in port, almost equal to our wants for the crop, if there was sale for it, at paying prices. One hundred and seventy vessels of all nations, and mostly square-rigged, of which fifty show the stars and stripes.

The season has, so far, been singularly favorable to health—having nothing to disturb us more serious than the pains-taking grip, which lets no one alone.

MARKETS.

SUGARS—Browns and Whites, through all shades and grades, run from 2) cents to 12 cents, making a large decline from the commencement of the season. Cucuruchos 2) [22]

from the commencement of the season Catartonics of \$2^2\$ \$2^3\$ COFFEE—Of an quality, from \$5\6\$ to \$1\$ EXHANOES—London, \$1\8\$ cent prema: Paris, \$1\85\9\$ Vct. dis. New-York Boston, Pailadelphia, Baltimore, \$1\82\8\$ Vct. dis. New-York Boston, Pailadelphia, Baltimore, \$1\82\8\$ Vct. dis. New-Yorks, short sight, \$1\85\8\$ Cat. dis. FREIGHTS—Cowes and market North Sea, \$2\10\8\$ £2\12\8\$. To one port in the Mediterranean, to Treste, \$2\10\8\$ £2\15\8\$. To one port in the Mediterranean, to Treste, \$2\10\8\$ £2\15\8\$. To the United States, but Sugars, \$1\8\$. A small shipment of Potators perbark Helen Maria, from New-Orleans, in good order, brought quick, \$3\8\$ iterred. Other produce would be good to save Exchange.

As ever, yours,

Collision in the Harbor-Slave Trade. Correspondence of The Tribune.
HAVANA, Monday, June 30.

The bark Lucy L. Hale, Captain Thomas, got under way to leave this harbor for Matanzas, to complete her cargo for St. Petersburg, last Saturday evening, the 28th inst., being under the charge of a Government Pilot, and from the negligent manner of handling, in a light land breeze, she was permitof handling, in a light land breeze, she was permitted to run into the Spanish bark Constancia, doing as is alleged, very serious damage to the hull of that vessel. The Lucy L. Hale has been detained, and will not get away probably until Thursday the 3d of July, after a decision of the Admirally branch of justice as to where the liabilities are to repose. The Constancia was hauled in immediately to a wharf near by and commenced discharging her cargo, while the pumps were kept at work to keep the ship free of water. She arrived on the 26th from Mallorca with a valuable cargo, and the damages sustained are estimated at \$15,000 or \$16,000.

This case assumates consequence, from the value of the cargo, some forty thousand dollars, and the attempt made, to make the Lucy L. Hale, liable for damages, when she was under the charge of an authorized Spanish pilot, and for whose services, a bonus goes always to the Government.

I have taken some pains to ascertain the number negroes that have been brought to the Island in the past fourteen months, from the Coast of Africa, and find reliable information for 14,500, and the probabilities are in favor of some one or two thousand others, that, from remote points and other circumstances, we cannot reach with certainty. Of these, under the administration of the Condi Alcoy, near 250 were seized and a findicated to seven years' service, after which to be retired from the Island, through the English branch of the "Mixed Court of Justice," to reside at Jamaica, or such other point as may be selected. ted to run into the Spanish bark Constancia, doing

NEW-JERSEY. Education in New-Jersey. Minchesex Co., N. J., Monday, June 30. To the Editor of The Tribune:

New-Jersey has but recently awakened

to the importance of Free Common Schools. Fol-

lowing in the wake, and profiting by the experience,

of her more intelligent and enterprising sister States,

she has adopted a system of Public Education,

which will add to her wealth and her honor. The

yearly appropriation of the State for the support of

the Schools now amounts to about \$70,000, which, in

most of the School Districts, will pay nearly one-half of the Teachers' salaries. The Schools are under the management of three Trustees, who are elected yearly by the voters of the District. There is also a Township Superintendent, and a State Superintendent. The townships are authorized by statute to raise for the support of the Schools an amount equal to and not more than double the amount apportioned by the State. In some townships a sum has thus been raised sufficient to make every School in the township free : but in general, those who send to the School have to make up the deficiency. Under this system of public instruction, supported by Ex-Gov. Haines and the present Gov. Fort, New-Jersey has bid fair to take again an honorable stand among the Northern and Middle States. It is true that her soil has been so builty and ignorantly tilled, that she has become but a truck-patch for the markets of New-York and Philadelphia. But we had hoped that under the fostering care of the State, an Agricultural School would soon be founded, which would afford a suitable place for the education of persons in the sciences intimately connected with Agriculture, and thus redeem a great portion of our soil from its sterility and barrenness. It is true that we are ridden by a increyed monopoly, so vast and gigantic in its proportion that even our Legislature is bought at its whim but a Public School System we had hoped would over have crippled this monster, by making the people more intelligent. This system of instruction, however-implied in the power of making the laws necessary to the welfare of society, and the very existence of a Republican Government, has strong and powerful opponents, A regular system of tactics is being employed against it by one of the strongest religious denominations in New-Jersey. That part of the system made public is 18t, the establishment of Parochial Schools wherever possible, 2st, to deliver courses of Schools wherever possible 22, to deliver courses of of political scrimons on Sunday from every pulpit accessible in the State. I happened to be where one of these lectures was delivered last Sunday morning. The speaker, by way of introduction, remarked that there was a Parochial School connected with the Church, which he desired might prosper, and to that end he had chosen the subject of education. He great dwell upon the northern of education, which he said, was essentially religious. Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography. chosen source of educations of the control of the c Grammar, Geography, schools, Infideli t of education. To secure torally, was not the object and object should be to secure crisal interests. The third sears of elucation. The great and as a ta of education. lucation should be conducted by benevolent and pious indi-of the church should be all the churc of the church Should be a feel of the church. Those who there children, should send the poor to have them educatablish Public Schools was catable of the children of the child were too poor to o them to the overse cated. For the Sta to connect Churc lished Infidelity a stablish Public State, for it thereby estabe state religion. The Publicy was therefore unconstitu are rights and to build

to the people. Sunday morning last to a congregation of one thousand persons, by a grave and cloquent divine, and urged and prached to his hearers as the gospel of Christ. To most of your readers, Mr. Editor, I know it will appear strange that this subject should still be discussed, and such actiments advanced upon it, in as enlightened a person of the world as the State of New Jersey. You have discussed this matter over and over again in as enlightened a perton of the world as the State of New-Jersey. You have discussed this matter over and over again in your paper for the citizens of the State of New-York. We of New-Jersey have yet got to discuss it for ourselves, and if we can only get it fairly before the people, we shall not fear the re-sult. The existence of a Free Government for seventy years has already so esticated the people that they begin to think, in all matters of importance, for them-selves, and many go even so far as to differ from and to call in question the troth of some sentiments pubto call in question lished from the pu o the truth of some sentiments pub-olpit. The idea that this organ of hible is very generally prevalent, person is, with many, to incur the which by the way is a term that much of late in so many senses that

astruction
To differ from the bar and by the odium of inviselity, which by the odium of inviselity, which by the has been used so much of late in so many sent the nearly lost its terror.

The deciring it unnecessary to make any formal reply beening it unnecessary to make any formal reply to the doctrines and sentanents above mentioned, alto the doctrines and sentanents above mentioned, alto the doctrines and sentanents above mentioned, alto the doctrines and sentanents above mentioned as the doctrines are persons take it for the reperiversal reperiversal reperiversal reperiversal repeated to the doctrines are persons take it for the reperiversal reperiversal repeated to the doctrines are persons take it for the repeated to t And first, bese persons take it for education which a child receives the attori which a child receives hours each day that it is in at-iol. That there is any other ucation than the school-room, is The instructions of a mother hand, the counsel and admoni-e child advances in years, and old refung influences of home.

tion of a father as the child advances in years, and all the tender, is a vand retioning influences of home, are rever mentioned. That churches are built and clerrymen and pracets are paid large sularies so that they may give their whole time to the instruction of the people in religion, is an idea they do not seem to comprehend. We intend, nowever, that the people shall understand that, by an education, we mean all the influences that are brought to hear upon the mental, moral, religions, and physical development of a person from his cradie to his grave.

Another great error commetted by these persons is, in regard to the nature of government. With them government is a necessary evil, being only useful to build roads, to punish the bad, and protect the property of the rich. They do not seem to imagine that a government is the greatest educational establishment in the world, and that its educational function increases in proportion to its freedom. Government teaches, by the force of authority, to every individual in the land, that certain actions are right and others wrong. Thus a system of morality is established and taught by authority and this is taught without teaching any religious system. Is this teaching infidelity Or is Church and State but secontaed in name and ing any religious system. Is this teaching Infidelity!
Or is Church and State but separated in name and not in reality! The truth is that the great principles of Christianity are also founded in man's nature, revealed through his system of laws as well as taught

power to educact. Shall we make laws and enact penalties which the people cannot read! If the people are not able to read and understand the laws people are not able to read and understand the laws that are made, why print and publish them! Government has no moral right to take it for granted that every citizen can know the laws when made, unless it has first provided for the education of that citizen. Caligula, the Roman Emperor, posted his rescripts so high that the people were unable to read them, and then beheaded all those who violated them. To publish laws when the people are not prepared to read and understand them is to reenact the tyrannies of a Roman tyrant. Yours, &c. w. M. S.

MICHIGAN.

The Legislature-License Law-Railroad Con-spirators-King Strong of Beaver Island-Politics, &c. Correspondence of the Tribune

DETROIT, Tuesday, July 1, 1851.

The Extra Session of our Legislature has ust closed. By an express section of the new Constitution the members of the Legislature are allowed their 83 per diem for 20 days only. The consequence is that their business is finished the moment " the supplies are cut off." We hardly know yet what they have done.

They have passed a stringent law in reference to the sale of Ardent Spirits, making the seller responsible for all evil results which may follow the sale of With good and efficient officers we may hope

for a good result to the community. The trial of the Railroad conspirators is yet progressing in our State Courts. This is probably the most extensive conspiracy, and shows the most heartless depravity of those who are guilty, of any thing

less depravity of those who are guilty, of any thing that has ever been developed in the United States.—
The plans of the conspirators as shadowed forth by the testimony are astounding,—almost beyond belief, and seems to belong to the department of fiction rather than of reality.

There seems to have been lately an extraordinary accession to the criminal portion of our community. A number of counterfeiters have been arrested, and are now under indictment in the U. S. Court. And but a few nights ago a Revenue efficer while searching a vessel he supposed to be engaged in smuggling was knocked over board with a stave. The officer caught the rascal as he fell, and both came near being drownent. The smuggler is now awaiting trial under indictment.

indictment.

King! James J. Strang, of Beaver Island, where is located the band of Mormons, is also on trial with about a dozen of his associates for obstructing the United States mail, and assaulting mail carriers, &c. &c. The testimony in the case goes to show that they would attempt the complete overthrow of all the